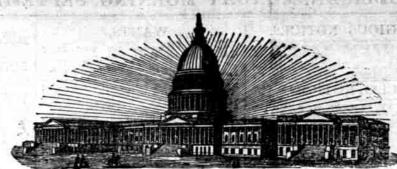
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NO. 247.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

WADE HAMPTON'S QUALIFICATIONS WHY HE IS A POLITICAL FAVORITE

THREATS OF FORCIBLE RESISTANCE

CLINGING TO THE LOST CAUSE

The Declarations of Hamburg Gary

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA

Wade Hampton on the Stump-The "Lost Cause" Not Given Up-Old Actors in a New

[Correspondence of the National Republican.]
It has come and gone like a thief in the night. Day before yesterday, the 2d instant, will long be remembered by the rural citizens of Anderson county as a day upon which they had the opportunity to honor "South Carolina's favorite son," (that is what he is called here,) Wade Hampton, candidate for Governor of the great, high-toned, chivalric State of South Carolina. They came on foot, on horseback, on oxback, in buggles and in carriages, and they turned out as probably the county has not turned out before since 1860. At least 3,000 people were present to listen to the great guns of the "lost cause," now playing for a time a new but difficult rule. The Demo-cratic papers, which always see through two pairs of spectacles, and consequently see things double, place the number present at "not less than 6,000. I think 3,000 a very liberal esti-mate, but to the occasion. I went with all the curiosity and interest possible for one to possess who did not share in the hilarious ex-

tement of this "great" occasion.

Like hundreds of other anxious listeners, I waited patiently the appearance of the hero of all this "fuss and feathers," and lo, he comes!
"Not as the conquering hero comes," but very much like a broken-down, wind galled, spayined horse he came to the front, bowed, listened to the old familiar "rebel vell" for a moment, bowed again, and squared himself for the work before him. To say that Wade Hampton is either a good, a forcible, a logical or an attractive speaker is to tell a palpable untruth. I listened attentively throughout, and never lost a word, and when he closed I was never more disappointed in my life. He said nothing about the great issues of the day, but dwelt upon the same old dreary plati-His whole reputation lies in the fact

during the war, fought the reconstruction acts after the war until be could fight them no longer, and for these things his followers delight to honor him. Not for his ability as a political leader; not for his sagacity and wis-dom as a statesman, but for what he did to

Go where you may, in any town in the State, and the chances are nine to one that when you pin his supporters down to the single question, "why do you support Wade Hampton?" the reply will be, as I have heard time and again, "we support him because he was a good leader during the war, and be-cause he fought the d-d Yankees." They acknowledge that he is not equal in states-manship to scores of other men in the State, but they take him because he is the fittest representative of the "lost cause," a cause not lost by any means if one can believe half he and gave utterance to sentiments which they would not father for a moment if in any of the

meeting, and whenever any expression was used in which the Government was held up to scorn and derision, as was frequently the case, the crowd yelled with unfelgned de-light. The "Yankees" came in for more than their fair share of abuse, every speaker but the first ranting off his fiercest invective against the "Tankee carpet-baggers, not born on our soil." It was a scene for a painter The rough, quiet ready-riders were on hand to engage in any bloody work required of them, and not a few of them were the same men

These are the men who to-day disgrace the acts of violence and intimidation at Republican

who, five years ago, engaged in the hellish

merly belonged to the old Union class of citi-zens, which may possibly be saved from the Democratic magistrom which seems to engulph every man not thoroughly identified with the Republican party. I say it is barely possible to save this class of voters, but it will be almost a miracle. Every means are resorted to in order to drag them in, and the chances are that their courage may not be equal to the tive white citizen to pass through. Contumely, abuse, vilification and falsehood are heaped upon him until it becomes almost unbearable, and to escape persecution he yields, even against his best judgment. This is the way be seen. If they carry it it will be by force and by bloodshed. The colored men are de-termined, but they do not possess the organi-zation of their white fellow-citizens. It may mean blood, as I think it does, when scores of leading men will be killed, but if it does mean blood then the Government must share the

A Democratic Meeting in Aiken-Lawless Conduct of the Participants.

(Correspondence of the National Republican, Down in these parts the campaign is progressing rapidly, and meetings are the order of the day and night. The Republicans feel confident of carrying this State if they are allowed a free expression of their opinions at the polls. If they are debarred this privilege guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the Republic the State will certainly go Democratic. There is only one power in the world that can protect the Republican voters here in the expression of their opinions, and that is the power of the General Government. There must be no more delays, but prompt and de cisive action. The rebels here are as rampant now for another rebellion as men can well be. and they are prepared and well organized. I venture to say that never before have they

been so well prepared to resist the Government as they are now. Northern people may not wish to believe this statement, but let them come here and spend awhile in Aiken, Edgefield and other counties of this State, and they will soon be convinced that what I have

All the talk about fraternization, burying te hatchet, &c., is but a blind to hide their seal intentions. I do not judge from what is told me, but I base my assertions on what I bear fall from the lips of Democratic leaders, the very men who were instrumental in bringing on the rebellion of 1861. I have been over to Aiken recently, and while there had the opportunity of being present at a Democratic ratification meeting. It was held during the evening, but at an early hour in the afternoon the town commenced to fill with armed white men mounted. They came in bodies of one to two bundred, and numbered in all, I suppose,

about five or six hundred as DESPERATE AND LAW-DEFYING MEN I ever saw. To show your readers the character of these men, I will relate an incident that occurred during the day: Mr. Chat-lield, the mayor pro tem. of the town, and the pwper of the Highland Park hotel, and a man who has done more to build the place up and attract travel there than any one else, was on the street when he heard a pistol shot. As this was a violation of the town's ordinances he walked in the direction of the shooting, and saw one of the banditti with a pistol in his

Mr. Chatfield asked him if he had fired the abot, and the fellow, brandishing his pistol, replied: "Yes, you d—d Yankee s— of a —, I fired the shot; now what are you rolled to do?" Mr. Chatfield was powerless to the state of the st ything in the face of that arm

unpunished. This is a "sperimen brick" of the manner in which the crowd neted. Well, as the shades of evening commenced to fall, the crowd of roughs, howling and brandishing wespons, formed into line, and under

one of the Hamburg murderers, marched to the stand, where the Butlers, Garys et id omne genus were to deliver themselves of their bot-The crowd of mounted men surrounded the

stand, and made night worse than hideous with their drunken yells. At last the speaking began, and never in my life have I listened to more bitter, dirty and obscene speeches than were delivered by the "Democratic statesmen" present there. Why, my pen would falter should I attempt to give you even an outline of the speeches made there; however, I cannot refrain from giving your readers a resume of the speech of M. W. Gary, one of the most malignant negro-haters in the South, and a man whose character, if he ever had one, has been forever tarnished and lost by his connection, several years ago, with a gigantic swindle, known as the

"ACADEMY OF MUSIC RAFFLE," by which thousands of poor white and colored people had their money stolen from them, which money went direct into the pockets of Gary and others of the "chivalry" of the Pal-metto State. But to the speech. After the usual preliminaries he shashed around abusing every Republican and praising every Demo-crat from Tilden the perjurer to Bill Tweed the Tammany "boss." Having sung himself dry on this string, he next commenced to in-dividualize, and went on like this: "My friends, I tell you there are certain men you must put out of the way—

MEN YOU MUST KILL. Those men are Chamberlain, Eiliott, Lee, Sparmick and others. They must be killed, for they are the leaders of the negroes, and if you get rid of them we can carry things as we want them. United States troops have been sent down here to carry this election for the Radicals, but we don't fear them, do we? (Cries of 'no,' 'no.') We met them on the field once and we are

READY TO MEET THEM AGAIN. [Cries of 'Yes, we are!' and applause.] And now let me tell you what to do on election day. Go in masses armed, and try and force the negroes to vote our ticket. If they don't do it shoot them down and cut off their ears, and I warrant you this will teach them a lea-son. And, even if we are not elected, we will go to Columbia in force, and if not allowed to take our seats we will surround the State House and tear it down, and show them we will rule. What say you, men; can't we do tt'' [Loud cries of "Yes; damn it, yes."] And thus this professor of Billingsgate—this assessin and libel on the race of man went on, until many Southern ladies who were present were compelled to leave, while proanity and obscenity passed from the lips of his monster like whisky out of the bunghole of a barrel. In this man is a Southern gentle-man, then the South is sadly deficient in that

When he had finished his harangue several others followed in the same strain until the drunken crowd was wrought up to such a pitch that they were ready to commence the work af assassination at once. At last the sgusting affair ended, and the speakers pro-eded to their homes, while the rabble, the lirty, ruffianty crowd rode through the streets until near daybreak, yelling and cursing, firing pistols and disturbing the peaceful citi-zens of the town by their beastly noise. I have been to many Republican meetings both North and South, and where colored men predominated, and never have I witnessed such rude, savage actions of those at the meeting in Afken. Why colored men would never degrade themselves to the level of a Gary or a Butler, or be found so low as their murderous followers. The Democrats talk of incendiary speeches, &c., but i dare them to point out one speech made by any Republican which for brutality, obscenity and general "cussedness" compares in any particular with that of M. W. Gary, the Edgefield ruffian. And now can it be expected after

AN OPEN DECLARATION OF WAR from the whites, that the blacks will quiet! walk up to the block and be slaughtered. No they would be less than men did they not obey the first law of nature-the law of self-defens They are not armed as well as the whites but they will be fighting in a good cause, and iod will provide them with weapons to pro tect and defend their homes and families Gary may think that the negro race is dying out, and that he and his crowd can emasculate them by the bullet, but let him and those like him know this, that the negroes know the meaning of the word retaliation, and do not

SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS.

without attempting to defend themselves. God avert a war of races, but if it does come I pity the white people of the South, for the negroes will take blood for blood and burn house for house. Rather than see such scenes enacted I should prefer martial law, the rule of the military, which would at least insure protection to life and property. But I think, and many think with me, that the General Government can avert all this by giving ample and immediate protection to the colored people and white Republicans of this section of the country. Unless some adequate protection is afforded the Republican voters here the thirty thousand majority will go down, and the red-handed Democracy will place the shackles on the limbs of 280,000 souls. Will the human itarians, the Christian people of the North permit such an atrocity? My experience of them answers that they will not. The court for the county of Alken convened

at that place on the 4th instant; Judge P. L. Wiggin, judge-elect, presiding. The Hamburg Wiggin, judge-elect, presiding. The Hambur cases were called, but owing to the absence of the Attorney. General and other good reasons the Attorney-General and Other governments, they were continued to the January term.

Kismer.

Republican Convention in the Second District -Harmony and Zeal-Hon. Joseph S. Segar Nominated for Congress.

Nonpole, Va., Sept. 7, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: The Republican convention for this, the Second or Norfolk district, met yesterday and adjourned last night at 10 o'clock, closing its session with the nomination by acclamation of the Hon. Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City county, who for twenty years represented portion of the Peninsular counties in the egislature of this State, was noted everywhere for his extreme Union sentiments, and was afterwards a member of the Thirtyseventh Congress.

The convention was a very remarkable body Though its members were largely of the col ored race, there was among them quite s number of able men.

The temporary chairman, Mr. Stevens, who is a member of the Senate of Virginia, and who from his jet complexion seems not to have a drop of Caucasian blood, is most de-cidedly an able man. His mind is quick and clear, his diction that of a man of culture, his manner good, and as a presiding officer he was even remarkable. The same may be said of Joreph T. Wilson, who was appointed district elector in place of Col. James D. Brady, resigned, because of his holding the operous post of secretary of the State Republican com mittee; also of Dr. Norton, of Yorktown, and of Mr. Paige, president of the convention, who, besides being an able man, is a very superior speaker, and Mr. Crockett, of York county, and George W. Cook, of Norfolk county, and several others. I think the convention was possessed of more than the ordinary ability of political conventions, white o

Owing to the divisions in the convention and in the district between the native element, the colored element and the Northern element, there was at first considerable disorder and wrangling, but, after much and heated discussion as the relative rights of the severa sections of the party, a spirit of compromise succeeded, under the wise and conciliatory action of the several candidates for the nomination and their friends, which resulted in cordial barmony and good feeling that left not a ripple on the disturbed and rough surface of the earlier hours of the session. Mr. Nichols and Mr. Rue, the most prominent aspirants, led off in the effort for peace and reconciliation, whose noble example was followed by other candidates, with the result already indicated—the triumphant, 'by accia-mation,' nomination of the Hon. Joseph Segar as the standard-bearer of the party. Of the distinguished nominee I scarcely need speak. He has both a State and national reputation, and his record as a defender of the Union—one of the brightest in the history of the rebellion—is familiar through the length and breadth of the land. The opinion was constantly expressed that no nominee but Mr. Segar could have brought the conflicting ele-

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

FIRST MEETING WITH THE INDIANS

Ground Work of the Negotiation

SERIES OF PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED Indians to Walk in White Man's Road

PLANS PROPOSED FOR THEIR CIVILIZATION

Interview Closes With "Much Eat"

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 8, via FORT LARAMIE, Sept. 9 .- The Indian commission which arrived here on Wednesday last, held their first council here yesterday afternoon. About one hundred and fifty Indians, including Red Cloud, Red Dog, Old-man-afraid-of-his Horses, the latter's son and Sitting Bull, an Ogallala Sioux, were present. In conversation with a member of the commission before the council the Indians expressed joy at their arrival, some of them saying to Dr. Daniels, of the commission, their old agent, "I shall die, my father, if you don't take pity on me." The propositions were read by Col. Manypenny, chairman, and interpreted to the Indians.

1. They shall relinquish all claims to that part of their reservation lying west of the one hundred and third meridian, and that the western boundary of said reservation shall commence at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian with the northern boundary of Nebraska, then northerly along said meridian to its intersection of the south fork of the Cheyenne river, thence down said stream to its intersection with the north fork of the Cheyenne river to said one hundred and third meridian, thence north along said me ridian to the south branch of Cannon Ball river, on Cedar creek, thence down said stream to the Missouri river; and also relinquish all claim to all the country outside the present limits of their reservation, and that article sixteen of the treaty of 1868 is hereby abro-

2. They shall grant the right of way over said reservation for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri river to that portion of the reservation which is to be ceded, not more than three n number, to be designated hereafter by the President of the United States, and they shall permit the construction and free and unob-structed use of said roads, and the free navipation of the Missouri river. 3. They shall receive annuities provided by treaty, and all subsistence supplies which may be provided for them at such points or places

said reservation and in the vicinity of the

Missouri river as the President may designate.

And whereas Congress has provided by law that no appropriation shall be made hereafter for said Indians until some plan shall have been deviced which shall look to their becoming self-supporting; and whereas there is no country within the limits of the present reservation suited for such purpose; and whereas it is the design of the President of the United States to aid in the fullest manner possible for their progress in civilization: there fore, said Indians shall agree to submit them selves to such beneficent plans as the Government may provide for them in the selection of a country suitable for their permanent home, where they may live like white men. The President believes the on! country where they can hope for permanen improvement is the Indian Territory, inas uch as the removal of the Indians to the Missouri river will necessarily be temporary to remain at the agency until that time; but before any such removal from their reserva-tion they may select a delegation of five or more from each band to visit the country proposed for their future home and satisfy them

clves of its desirability.

5. In consideration of their compliance with the foregoing propositions, submitted by authority of the President and Congress, it is proposed that the Government of the United States shall provide all necessary aid to assist in the work of civilization and shall furnish in the work of civilization, and shall furnish to them schools and teach them mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by treaty, and also shall provide subsistence, consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef, half a pound of flour, half a pound of corn; and for every hundred rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, three pounds of beans, ten pounds of pork, or their equivalent, or so much of such ration as may be necessary, until said Indians are self-supporting, such rations in all cases to be given to the head of each separate family, and whenever the Government shall have provided schools on their perms nent reservations no children between the ages of six and fourteen years shall draw rations unless they regularly attend school. Sick and infirm children are excepted, and whenever said Indians are located on lands suitable for cultivation rations shall be issued only to families of those who labor. The aged, sick and infirm are excepted, and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that they shall be furnished in payment for their labor such other articles as are necessary for civi-lized life. The Government will aid them, as far as possible, in finding a market for their surplus productions, and shall purchase such surplus as may be required for supply-ing food for those Indians who are unable to sustain themselves, and shall also employ In-

dians, as far as practicable, in the perform of Government work on their reservation. 6. Whenever the head of a family in good faith shall select an allotment of land and en-gage in the cultivation thereof the Govern ment shall with his aid erect a comfortable house thereon, and if said Indians shall re three years, the Government offers to provide the principal chief with a good dwelling hous and to improve the morals and industrious habits of said Indians, and the agent, farmer carpenter, blacksmith and other artisans en ployed or permitted to reside within the reservation belonging to the Indians. The parties to this treaty shall be lawfully married and living with their respective families on said reservation, and no persons other than Indians of full blood, whose fitness morally or otherwise is not conductive to the welfare of said Indians, shall receive any benefit from

this or former treaties, and may be expelled this or former treaties, and may be expelled from the reservation.

7. The provisions of the treaty except as herein modified shall continue in full force, and apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by said Indians as a home, and Congress shall secure to them an orderly gov-ernment. They shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights proper, person

and life.

S. The Indians shall solemnly pledge them selves, individually and collectively, to observe each and all of the stipulations aforesaid, and to relect their allotments of land as soon as pos-sible after their removal to their permanent reservation, and use their best efforts to lear to cultivate the same; and they do solemnly pledge themselves to at all times maintain peace with the Government and the citizens of the United States, and loyally endeavor to inlfill all the obligations assumed by them under the treaty and the present agreement; and to this end they will, at the request of the Presi-dent, select so many suitable men from each dent, select so many suitable men from each tribe to co-operate with him in maintaining of-der and peace on the reservation as he may deem necessary, who shall receive such com-pensation as Congress may provide.

9. In order that the Government may faith-

fully fulfill the stipulations contained in this agreement for the benefit of said Indians it is mutually agreed that a census shall be taken in December of each year, and the names of each head of a family or adult person shall be registered. No agreement concurred in by the contracting parties will be binding upon either party until approved by the President and Congress.

Congress.

At the conclusion of the reading of the propositions Bishop Whipple addressed the indians at some length, and was followed by Colonel A. G. Boone.

The commission having announced Cloud that the rations for a feast wou sued, Red Cloud requested that they be issued at once, and asked for six beeves, ten pounds of sugar and five pounds of coffee for each of the six bands present. The order was given and the council ended, after the Indians were notified that the commission had no time to

The President has issued the following By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas by article V of a convention, concluded at Washington upon the 30th day of January, 1875, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, it was provided as follows,

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Proclamation by the President.

viz:
'The present convention shall take effect as

proved and proclaimed by his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the United States, and a law to carry the same into operation has been passed by the Congress of the United States, and the ratifica-

as provided in article VI thereof;
And whereas the Acting Secretary of State of
the United States and his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary at
Washington on the 9th day of September, 1876,

Hawaiian Islands concerning commercial re-ciprocity signed at Washington on the 30th of January, 1875, as follows: "Article V. The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been aponvention shall remain in force for seven ears from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of tweive months after either of the high conracting parties shall give notice to the other

approved and proclaimed by his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States; And whereas an act was passed by the Sen-And whereas an act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, signed on the 30th day of January, 1875," which was approved on the 15th day of August, in the year 1876; And whereas an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands entitled "An act to carry into effect a con-vention between His Majesty the King and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 30th day of January, 1875," which was duly approved on the 18th day of July, in the year 1876;

thorized for this purpose by their res one part and by the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, hereby de-clare that the convention aforesaid concluded between the United States of America and

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, will take effect on the date hereof.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do declare that the islation has been passed to carry the same into effect, and that the ratifications of the conventions have been exchanged as provided in art

Done in the city of Washington this ninth

of America the one hundred and first. "By the President:

THE WEST INDIES. Hayti Quiet-San Domingo Rebellion Not Yet

St. Thomas, Sept. 5 .- Business is at a con

Quelled.

plete standstill. Jacmel dates to the 26th of Domingue and his ministers and ex-President cial crisis. Money is exceedingly scarce, and business is completely paralyzed, especially in the dry goods line. This state of the country is the consequence of the fearful depredations of the government of ex-President Domingue.

Advices from San Domingo to the 1st inst. report that the revolution still continues. The Government troops, commanded by General Miches, were successful in the northern provinces. Porto Piata still continues besieged by the rebels, but General Miches was bourly expected to raise the siege. Provisions were abundant in Porto Plata. Five foreign vessels were at anchor in the harbor awaiting cargoes. No tobacco can come to the assports, owing to

and were approaching Santo Domingo city, where fears of a siege were dispelled by the timely return of the Government troops from

Espallat with arms, ammunition and money It is hoped the revolution will be quelled in

HARTFORD, CONN. Sept. 10 .- On Thursday in the town of Willington, two girls-Rosi Green, fourteen years old, and a companion Miss Shurtleff, seventeen years old-too strychnine with a suicidal purpose. Mis-Green died in four hours. Just before death she stated to her father that no one cared for she stated to her lather that no one cared for her; that her dead mother was calling her, and she was tired of life. Miss Shurtleff is alive, but still in danger. Two young men were present when the fatal dose was taken, and were urged to partake, but refused, al-though they thought the whole thing was a loke.

Army Gazette

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

soon as it shall have been approved and pro-claimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawa-iian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Govern-ment of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in article VI, the convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the cana of said term of seven years or at any time there such notice to the other at the end of the

And whereas such convention has been aptions of the convention have been exchanged as provided in article VI thereof;

in the following language:
Whereas it is provided by article V of the convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the

proved and proclaimed by his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America, such assent having been exchanged, as provided in article VI, the of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time there-

"And whereas the said convention has been

And whereas the ratifications of the said convention have been exchanged, as provided ter, acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State and His Majesty's Enyoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenti ary to the United States of America, duly augovernments, have met together at Washing ton, and having found the said convention has been approved and procialmed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and has been raified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, and that the laws required to carry the said treaty into operation have been passed by the Con-gress of the United States of America on the

said convention has been approved and pro-claimed by his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian islands, and been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, and that the necessary leg-

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my

day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and of the Independence of the United States

V. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State."

August say the republic continues quiet. A decree was issued allowing all the exiles to return to their country, except ex-President Saget. The country is undergoing a commerreport that the revolution still continues. The

were at anchor in the harbor awaiting cargoes. No tobacco can come to the seaports, owing to the interruption of the roads, and all vessels arriving must wait for their cargoes until the establishment of peace. The Cubans residing in Porto Plata are leaving the country gradually, emigrating to Venezuela.

The last German steamer to Laguayra took out fifty Cubans. The Cuban emigrants to Santo Domingo were welcomed in the beginning, but lately they have made themselves. ning, but lately they have made themselves obnoxious by interference in politics. Part of the rebels beaten in the northern provinces overran the southwestern province of Azua,

The Haytien Government is aiding Genera

The superintendent of general recruiting and forwarded, under proper charge, to Bis marck, Dakota Territory, via St. Paul, Minpesots, for assignment as follows : Twenty-

anies E, F, G, H, I and K, 22d infantry

PROGRESS OF THE TURKISH WAR

that State. TURKEY'S TERMS TO BE STATED TO-DAY

TWEED'S CAPTURE AGAIN ASSERTED

HE IS TO BE DELIVERED UP

THE SPANIARDS ADVISED AND WATCHING

THE PRANKLIN MUTINY A CANARD

THE EASTERN CONFLICT. The Turkish Ministry Aggressive. LONDON, Sept. 9 .- A Reuter dispatch from "It is stated in well-informed quarters that the party in the Turkish Ministry favoring severe conditions in settling terms with the insurgents has gained the as-

NO NEW MILITARY MOVEMENTS. No new military movements are reported from the seat of war to-day, but the report telegraphed from Beligrad to the Daily News, and published this morning, of the movement of the Turks to outfink the Servians at Deligrad, corresponds with information received from other sources. Moukhta Pashs has done nothing important on the northwest of

TURKISH DISASTER ON WEDNESDAY. A special dispatch to the Times from Cet-tinje says Dervish Pasha's attack in the South-east on Wednesday was made by several col-umns, which crossed the Zeta and Morstscha. unns, which crossed the Zeta and Morstscha. When repulsed a portion of the Turks were cut off from the fords. They were driven into an angle between the two rivers and pushed into the Meratsepa, which runs between perpendicular rocky banks. The Turkish artillery, which was posted to protect the crossing, was ineffectual to check the pursuit, and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks were left dead on the field, and upward of a thousand were drowned. The Montenegrins lost three hundred killed and wounded.

TOUR OF CESERVATION THROUGH THE ARMY. LONDON, Sept. 10.—Reuter's dispatches from Belgrade state that the Mingles of from Belgrade state that the Minarco of War and the Interior are visiting the army of the Drina observing operations. If the war continues framediate and important changes

TURKEY WILL STATE HER TERMS TO-DAY. LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Standard's Vienna special says the Grand Vizier will to-day acquaint the foreign ambassadors of the Turkish conditions of peace, the first point of which will be the new investiture of Prince Milan as the Vassal of the Porte,

BOSS TWEED.

His Arrest and Detention Reasserted. LONDON, Sept. 10 .- In response to a request for a repetition Reuter's agent at Madrid repeats verbatim the news of the arrest of Tweed, adding that the prisoners are closely guarded at Vigo by the military authorities. The first secretary of the American Legation has requested the extradition of Tweed, and he will consequently be handed over to the American a toprities.

THE BOSS TO BE SURRENDERED. LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Burgos to the *Daily News* states that Tweed was arrested at Pontevendra, where he landed from the sailing vessel in which he escaped the United States in the absence of Minister Cushing, has visited the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at La Granga, and arranged for the surrender of the prisoner to the Ameri-

NOTIFIED. The Spanish authorities had been notified of Tweed's sailing for Spain, and preparations had been made for his arrest long before his

RECORD OF FIRES.

Serious Fire at the Centennial. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- About 4:30 o'clock his afternoon fire broke out in Murphy's oyster saloon on Elm avenue, opposite the Main Exhibition building, and before it was extinguished communicated to and destroyed property to the value of about \$80,000. The fames spread east, west and south, consuming the entire lot of buildings on Elm avenue. from the Trans-Continental hotel to the Ross house, about twenty in all, including several variety shows, beer gardens, restaurants, &c. The fire also spread back from Elm to Columbia avenue, taking in all the intervening property, including the New England hotel. The wildest excitement prevailed, both in and outside of the Centennial grounds. People flocked to the scene of the fire by the thousand, and it is estimated that there were at least 60,000 persons in the immediate vicinity. The Trans-Continental hotel caught fire on the roof four different times, but the flames were immediately extinguished. So intense was the hat from the fire that it scorehed the paint on the turnstiles at the entrance gates of the Exhibition, requiring a stream to be played upon them and upon the southern side of the Main Exhibition building. It is thought by Main Exhibition building. It is thought by some that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but others attribute it to the explosion of a keroseue lamp. A man is in custody, however, on suspicion of having caused the fire. The Ross house was damaged to the

THIRTY BUILDINGS BURNED WARKWORTH, ONT., Sept. 9.—A fire here ast night destroyed about thirty buildings.

THE FRANKLIN MUTINY.

The Story a Baseless Canard. LONDON, Sept. 10 .- Flag Lieutenant Soley elegraphs the agent of the Associated Press in this city, from Villa Franca, near Nice, that there is no truth in or foundation for the Paris Figaro's story of a mutiny on board the United States frigate Franklin, and requests that the at Villa Franca this (Sunday) morning from Spezzia. All well. Rear Admiral Worden will transfer his flag to the Marion, and the Franklin will sail for home on the 14th inst.

Protest of Protestant Ministers. LONDON, Sept. 10 .- A Reuter's telegram from Madrid states that the Minister of the Interior having recently ordered the removal of the placards, notices, etc., from the exterior of the Protestant schools and places of worship, the Protestant Ministers have com-plained to the British Legation, and intend to

Return of the Centennial Commissioner. LONDON, Sept. 11 .- The Standard's dispatch rom Berlin states that the German commissioner, Reubeaux, arrived on Saturday from Philadelphia. His report regarding the Gernan department of the Centennial Exhibition

GREAT BRITAIN

An Irish Reminder. LONDON, Sept. 11 .- A mass meeting at Dublin yesterday to protest against the Bulatrocities became a demonstration against the English atrocities in 1798. One of the parading bands carried the American flay.

EGYPT. (Tenn.) Times, has been spending a few days Treaty of Peace with Abvasinia. LONDON, Sept. 11 .- A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is believed that the treaty of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia will be signed on Tuesday.

A Californian Arrested. yard for duty on Saturday. Constructor Easby is a native of this city, and was formerly attached to the yard, about six years ago. Since then he has been in charge of the construction department at the Norfolk, Portemouth and Boston pavy yards. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 .- C. K. Crossma was arrested in this city to-day, charged with embezzlement in San Francisco. In his spartment was found \$2,380 in twenty dollar gold

Texas History.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 .- An address of the history and progress of Texas will be delivered to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the judges hall, Exhibition grounds, by Gen. Hubbard, of

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS will meet in the judges' hall on Tuesday fo a three days' session. Addresses will be de livered by Joseph Harrison, esq., L. P. Allen eeq., X. A. Willard, of New York; J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture; Dr E. L. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts; Alex Delmar, of Philadelphia; Col. Thos. Ciair borne, of Tennessee; Prof. N. S. Townshend of Ohio; A. S. Welch, of Iowa, and Commis sioner Theo. P. Jones, of Georgia. A large attendance is expected from colleges, societies boards of agriculture, Granges and farmers clubs throughout the Union.

GOVERNOR THEDEN, OF NEW YORK, will vieit the Exhfoltion on the 21st instant and remain until the 23d, information to this effect having been received on Saturday by Mr. McElrath, in charge of the New York State headquarters. During his visit a public reception will be given by the Governor at the State building, in connection with the special Centennial jubilee of citizens of New York.

A PANIC AT THE PIRE. During the excitement attending the fire or the opposite side of Elm avenue v serday af-ternoon quite a panic occurre vmoon the visitors in several portions of to a side visitors in several portions of the diding, upon an apprehension that the acture was on fire. The heat from the blazing frames across the street having become so intense as to scoreh the paint upon the turnstiles immediately facing the conflagration, a section of hose from one of the engines of the Centennial fire department was put in operation, and a stream of water kept constantly playing upon the more exposed portions of the exterior of the Main building. This circumstance gave currency to the report that the great exhibition hall was

ABOUT TO BE DESTROYED, and the rush of thousands of the occupants for the doors and most convenient avenues of escape, with the frantic attempts of the more excitable among a few of the exhibitors to carry off their wares, created a scene of excite-ment and corfusion. The precaution having been taken to close all the doors along the Eim avenue side of the building, the visitors were prevented from crowding upon and inter-fering with the firemen, and obliged to find egress in other directions, which many of them succeeded in doing in the shortest possible time. The scare, however, was of but duration, and fortunately was attended with no serious consequences. An attempt by some of the occupants of the burning buildings to push their way through the gates for the pur-pose of depositing some of their goods within the Exhibition grounds for safe-keeping was promptly met by a number of the Centennial guard, and the threatened intrusion prevented.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. At a meeting in the mayor's office of the Centennial Police Court this morning, which was attended by Mayor Stokely, President Smith, of the select council; Fire Marshal Thompson and Director General Goshorn, instructions were issued for the tearing down of those of the frame structures erected contrary to law and prohibiting the exercise. dings on the site of the burnt area.

PRUIT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Two car loads of freight from the State grange of California have arrived at the Exhi grange of California have arrived at the Exhibition, and are now being unpacked in the Pomological building, east of the Agricultural hall. A quantity of fruit from Nebraska has also just arrived. The consignments include apples, pears, peaches, quinces, apricots, gauges, plums, nectarines and grapes. They are in excellent condition, and will form a feature is the display opening this week, which will be the finest ever made in the United States.

HAMPDEN PARK RACES.

New England's First Steenle Chase. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 9.-The closing races of the Hampden Park Association, post poned from yesterday, took place to-day, The trotting races were for the 2:25 and 2:20

Hannah D. won the first and Rarus the second, both with the greatest ease. But this training is not to supersede, but to aid the parent in this responsible duty. The Sunday-school does not propose to come in between the parent and the child, but does Five horses started in the steeple which was the first ever given in New England. The course was two and one half miles long. with twenty-eight jumps. The horses all bolted from the course at different points of the race and furnished considerable amusement. The four days' races have been very satisfactory, and, but for yesterday's rain, the

association would have come out ahead finan-

cially.

Class 2:26—purse, \$2,500; divided, mile heats—Hannah D., 1, 1, 1; Bateman, 2, 2, 2; Nellie Walton, 3, 3, 3; Abeegerton, 5, 4, 4; Ella Madden, 4, 5, 5. Time, 2:25¼, 2:24, Class 2:20—purse, \$3,000; divided, heats—Rarus, 1, 1, 1; Adeiaide, 2, 2, 2, Carrie, 3, 3, 3. Time, 2.26, 3.26, 2.25.
Steeple chase—purse, \$400; two and one half miles—Derby, 1; Stanford, 2; Weasel, 3.
Lorena and Bill Munday not placed. Time, 5.05. The Yellow Fever. NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- C. D. Symons, o

Savannah, who arrived here last Monday, and was removed from his hotel to the quarantine hospital in the bay, has just died of black vomit. Two sailors of the Savannah steamship San Jacinto are in the quarantine hospita with yellow fever.

PERSONAL Dr. A. F. A. King returned to the city on

Secretary Chandler is expected to return to Vashington to-morrow. Gen. Speed S . Fry will be appointed United States marshal for the district of Kentucky,

vice Murray, resigned. Gen. Joe Hooker addressed the Associated California Pioneers at their gathering at the Centennial on Saturday.

M. Trimble, esq., of this District, has pur chased of Mr. O. W. Bailey at the cross-roads a fine farm for a family summer residence. Gen. Sherman reached Harrisburg on Saturday, where he was met by Secretary Cameron, and the two proceeded West together. Hammond, the Evangelist, preached in Hartford yesterday, recounting the result of his labors in this city, Harrisburg and else-

The Virginia Press Association will make it. annual excursion this week, the Centennial being the objective point; they expect to reach

Olivia is in Philadelphia doing the Centen

nial for the Philadelphia Times. Her last con-

tribution, on the precious jewels of the Exhibition, is very interesting. Mr. J. V. S. Wilson, of the National Bank Note Redemption Agency, has gone to South-west Virginia for a little recreation prepara-tory to a campaign siege in New Jersey.

The sculptor, Rogers, who sailed on Satur

day for Rome, will, upon his arrival at his destination, prepare a design for a figure to be placed on the dome of the new Capitol at Hart-ford, Conu. Mr. John B. Pearce, of the Quartermaste General's office, will soon visit his home in the

Seventeenth Congressional district in Ohio in order to assist in the delightful task of turn-ing a Governor into a President. Yoshio Kusaker, a student in Norwich, Conn., has been appointed subordinate com-missioner of finances by the Japanse Govern-ment. He will pass three years in Europe studying the financial departments of the

Mr. W. N. Hughes, editor of the Columbia

in the city on his way to the Centennial. Mr. Hughes is a staunch young Republican, and gives cheerful intelligence of the hopeful condition of the Republican organization in Ten-Naval Constructor John W. Easby reported to the commandant of the Washington navy

IN THE CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN

SERMON AT FOUNDRY CHURCH

SERVICES AT ST. ALOYSIUS

REOPENING THE GOSPEL TENT MEETING UNDER THE CANVAS

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE M. P. MISSION

Foundry Church. Rev. B. Peyton Brown, at the Foundry

church yesterday morning, preached a sermon in the interests of the Sunday-school work,

t being the day upon which the Missionary Society of the Sabbath-school held its monthly meeting. He selected as his text a passage Der conomy, 6dy,ix, dwelling particu-injunction contained in that ... passage recorded in the seventh, and binth verses : "Thou shalt teach bored so faithfully at the Gospel tent. The indications are exceedingly hopeful of a con-tinuance during the winter of a revival that them diligently unto thy children," &c. The text is what Christ pleased to call the great commandment of God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." If we encompass their meaning we find that God intends to impress upon our

every parent a responsibility which he canno neglect without a failure to discharge his imperative duty. We sin if we do not teach these truths to our children. The text assumes the necessity of moral raining-of heart culture. We admit the ecessity of secular culture. No one enters upon the pursuit of a profession without study and close application to the science which governs it. No one learns a trade in the mechanic arts but by study and instruction. Such is the mportance of this subject to the perpetuity of ir national existence that statesmen are now discussing the necessity of the proper educa-tion of the people that they may be able to meet the requirements of intelligent citizen-ship. What places Prussia at the head of the ruments around her is the attention she gives to the education of the people, and if this matter is of so much importance to the State as to require the education of its citzens, can the Christlan neglect this command of God to teach his children "these words which I command thee this day" without sin.
The neglect of this duty is sin against God.
By a failure to cultivate their minds and teach

minds and hearts that these great truths shall

be taught to our children. The command

comes from God himself, and throws upon

By a failure to cultivate their minds and teach them the truths of the Christian-religion we not only fail to do our duty as professors of religion, but we wrong the Church and are recreant to the Stats.

In the performance of this work patience and perseverance is required: "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shall talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou waikest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou riseth up." From this we learn that we are to teach our children by psinciple in all our ways, at all times and in all places the necessity of virtue, morality and religion. We must set before them the example of our own laws: "Thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thy hand, and shalt bind them for a sign upon thy hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes, and thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house and on thy gates." It is thus the taxation at \$250. duty of the parent to impress these truths upon the child with patience, diligence and perseverance. It should be done every hour and every day, for we are moulding charact is to expand throughout eternity. The water in gentle drops from the clear . If the water is not pure then the icicle is opaque in its appearance. This ap-plies to the instruction given our children. In this work of moral culture the Church is represented by the Sunday-school training.

truin of tool's word. Our Sunday-schools are Christian schools, and the obligation to sus-tain them rests upon the people whose children receive their instruction. We must have willing and earnest workers from the entire Church. These schools form a field for Chris-tians to work for God and his cause. They must also be sustained with means to

propose to assist the parent in teaching the truth of God's word. Our Sunday-schools are

supply books and papers for the children, and also with the presence and sympathies of the Mr. Brown closed this interesting discourse irst Sunday-school he ever saw in Prince George county, Va., where, after walking three miles to a little country church, with a few children, a young lady read the Bible and prayed with them. Said he, "There I first re-

ceived religious impressions from that young lady, which caused me to seek the Lord until my sins were forgiven.' St. Aloysius.

The 11 o'clock or late services at this church which have been held during the summer months an hour earlier, were resumed yesterday. The hour of Vespers was changed from to 5 p. m. High Mass was celebrated by Father Scanlon at 11 o'clock, it being the first time he officiated as assistant pastor in place of Rev. A. Jamison, who has been ordered to Conewago, Pa., as assistant pastor of the church there. The choir had its full complement yesterday, Miss Eva Mills, who has been absent at the Northern watering-places, having taken her place again in this popular body of church singers, notwithstanding the rumo that she was about to withdraw from it, and of course the music was fine as usual. the first gospel the pastor, Father Ciampe, ascended the pulpit and made, among other announcements, the following: A special meeting of the Young Catholics' Friend Society of the parish, to be held next Sunday after the late Mass, for the transaction of important business. The Carroll Institute reopens its late Mass, for the transaction of important business. The Carroll Institute reopens its free night school for boys and young men three nights each week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—and open to all who will come well recommended by the pastor of the parish in which they reside. He preached an eloquent and edifying sermon, fully sustaining the well-earned reputation he has made as one of the ablest pulpit orators of his Order. Father Scanlon, the new assistant of this church, comes from Boston, where he has been stationed for some time, and, according to the Pilot of that city, made himself very popular for his zeal and plous work among the Catholic youth there. He is a man in the prime of life, of fine personal appearance, being something over six feet, with a remarkably intelligent countenance, and happy in being the owner of a splendid voice, so important to that portion of the Divine service in this church which has to be sung.

Gospel Tent. ime past under the management of the members of the North Carolina avenue M. P. Mission, has been re-erected by members of the Mount Zion church, Rev. W. I. McKenney pastor, and the North Baptist church, Rev. E. 1. Gray, D. D., pastor, on R street, betwee H. Gray, D. D., pastor, on R street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest. A fine site has been selected for its location, it being upon ground slightly elevated from the level of the street, upon the north side of the street, and is easily accessible from the Fourteenth street horse railroad. All the required arrangements being perfected, the tent was opened yesterday. The first service was beld yesterday evening, and was opened with singing "Rock of Ages," led by the choir of Mount Zion church, of which Mr. G. W. Sharetts is leader, Miss Lillie Beaman presiding at the organ.

organ.

Rev. W. I. McKinney led in a fervent prayer, and the choir led the congregation in singing "Come thou fount of every blessing." Dr. "Come thou fount of every blessing." Dr. Gray offered prayer, and was followed by Rev. W. I. McKinney, who made a few remarks, stating for what purpose the tent had been erected, extending a cordial invitation to Christians of other denominations to lend a helping band in the great work. Short and well-timed remarks were then made by Rev. Drs. Gray, Presbrey, Hayden, May, Hall and Messrs. Olcott and Rich. At the close of the service the usual invitation was extended to souls out of Christ. The night service was attended by a large audience, considering the inclemency of the weather. Upon the stand

were Messrs. Owen, Gaines, Sharetts, Willett and many others. The exercises were opened with singing appropriate revival hymns and prayer by Rev. Mr. McKinney. Rev. E. H. Gray, D. D., preached from Hosea, x:12, "For it is time to seek the Lord till he come and

it is time to seek the Loru till he could wire rain righteousness among you."

The discourse was one abounding with many well-taken points and illustrations, calculate d to engage the attention of the wayward and those who had no profession of religion. The sermon was one of profit to the Christian, encouraging him to "work in the ligion. The sermon was one of profit to the Christian, encouraging him to "work in the vineyard." At the close of the discourse the service took the form of an inquiry meeting, in which the church labored among the congregation, much interest being manifested. These meetings will be held each night during the week, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. This evening Rev. B. Peyton Brown is announced to

North Carolina Avenue M. P. Mission. The revival services of this mission chapel, which have for so many weeks been carried on in the Gospel tent, on highth street southeast, were yesterday resumed in the chapel at

the intersection of North Carolina avenue, B and Eighth streets. Three set during the day, conducted by th J. Shreeve. The revival feeling s a alive to the great responsibility t The meetings will be continued through the present week, and doubtless for a muc-longer period. Every evening at 7:30 o'clock there will be preaching either by the pastor or some other of the numerous ministers who la-

has lasted throughout the sweltering months of the summer solstice.

GOVERNOR HAY ES' INCOME TAX. A Prompt Denial of the Charges. Governor Haves has authorized the following denial of the charge that he falsified his

come-tax returns: The first charge is that Sardes Birchard, Governor Hayes' uncle and benefactor, listed \$9,982 personalty in 1873, exclusive of money and credit, and that Governor Hayes, with the same rersonalty in possession, listed only \$1,000 in 1874. This is not true. Mr. Birch-art's return included all notes, credits and book accounts. Governor Hayes in 1872 made no return of notes, credits and book ac made no return of notes, credits and book ac-counts, because all credits were swallowed up in debts. The same is true of the notes. The personalty bequeathed to II-res was almost entirely bank stocks, upon which tax is paid by the banks. The one item of all personalty returned by Mr. Birchard, \$9,982, was more than swallowed by obligations incurred by Governor Hayes in carrying out Mr. Birch-ard's projects for the benefit of the town of Fremont. This very question was at the time ard's projects for the benefit of the town of Fremont. This very question was at the time investigated by a Democratic board of equalization, and reported by them as all correct. It will be seen that the debts more than offset the credits under this item, and that the return of \$1,000 in 1874 was for household goods which were not subject to this deduction. The increase in this item to \$5,000 in 1875 was The increase in this item to \$5,000 in 1875 was due to an increase in Hayes' private library.

2. Governor Hayes says he nover had and never returned a watch worth \$300. The

three watches returned are keepsakes, and all together not worth \$150. One watch Mrs. Hayes had when a school girl. It has not been running for twenty years. S. Governor Hayes had never owned a piano at the time the return was made, and or rented one last October for the use of a n

who was visiting him. This summer he traded who was visiting him. This summer he traced a lot for one.

4. It is alleged that Governor Hayes returned in 1875 and 1876 three horses at \$300, when they were worth \$500. The Governor rays one of these horses is twenty-seven years old, and not worth anything, yet he is listed at \$70, and that the strict valuation of the other two is \$80 and \$100, yet he listed them for tayation at \$250.

5. It is charged that in 1875 Governor Hayes returned four carriages at \$250, when it is known he paid \$500 for one and \$350 for another. The Governor says the carriage referred to was not bought until a year after the al to was not bought until a year after the al-leged false return was made, and then it was properly listed. As the return of 1875 shows, two of these carriages were, in fact, a buggy and a wagon, one of which was soon after sold for \$20, and one would not sell at any price, but they were listed for \$75. The other was a second, hand phaston, which cost \$100. second-hand phaetou, which cost \$100.

6. It was charged that \$33,700 was left in for three years, and that he did not return a

dollar of this money for taxation. The Governor says that not one dollar was left him to pay bequests, but that it was intended bequests should be paid from the sales of hand, and he was given three years so that the land could be sold for this purpose. This real estate is of course taxed by the county without consultation or consent of its owner or

7. This property was all vested in Governor Hayes by terms of Mr. Birchard's will. It was therefore not necessary, according to Ohio laws, to make separate returns of

held as executor. It all belonged to Governor Hayes and was listed as his. Financial. The internal revenue receipts on Saturday amounted to \$347,800; customs receipts, \$533,236. The national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending Satursame week of the last fiscal year were \$2,957,000. The Treasury now holds \$337,550,350 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and \$18,743,000 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday were \$39,000. The United States

rency notes, \$323,250,998; gold notes, \$2,099,

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. Paris, Sept. 10 .- General Sickles has left

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 10-9.45 p. m.-Irterments, 22; yellow fever, 13. KNOXVILLE, Sept. 10 .- One span of the railroad bridge, one hundred and eighty feet long, over the Tennessee river, at Loudon was

blown down to-day.

Los Angeles, Sept. 9 .- Klingen Smith, a Mormon witness of the Mountain Meadow m ssacre, has been captured in Mohive desert a d brought to that city. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 .- A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says wheat exporters are having trouble in securing grain to load vestels arriving under charter. Farmers generally will not sell for the prices now ruling.

TORONTO, Sept. 9 .- In a Lacrosse match

for the championship of the world here to-day

between the teams from the Toronto and Montreal clubs, the Torontos won in a straight Sr. Louis, Sept. 9 .- A family of Swedes, consisting of man, wife and a small child, were found dead to-day in an old house two miles from Sedalia, Mo. The theory is that the man and wife died from sickness and that the child fell into a bucket of water after the

death of its parents, as it was found drowned. CHEVENNE, Sept. 10 .- On the 8th instant Harvey Beasor, at Kane's Reach, on Pumpkin creek, near Sidney, was fired on by three Indians, one of the balls passing through his cheek. He returned fire, the Indians taking refuge in a wash-out. The wound may not prove fatal. Fire hundred recruits arrived here yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- Thomas Moore, aged twenty, was instantly killed to-night by Michael McCartby, the weapon being a cheese-knife, which the murderer seized from the counter of a grocery during a battle between two gangs, of which Moore and McCartby were the respective leaders, McCartby Boston, Sept. 9 .- The Supreme Court to

day rendered a decision in the famous Sears will case. The will provided for the payment

will case. The will provided for the payment by trustees of a certain stated income to the testator's son, but made no provision for the ultimate disposal of the balance of his im-mense estate. The court decides that it de-volves to the son by way of resulting trust. Sr. Louis, Sept. 9 .- The announcement the Com. Garrison would take possession of the Missouri Pacific railroad and assume its

management personally has given much satis-faction here. Mr. Garrison states that the Missouri Pacific will be run entirely separate will have a distinct board of directors, and that the Missouri Pacific will be operated in the interest, as far as possible, of St. Louis and Missouri.